

Home and Democrat.  
CHARLOTTE, N. C.

Correspondence of the Home and Democrat.

New York, Nov. 7, 1881.

Editor Home and Democrat:—I am very glad to see that the World's traveling correspondent (understood to be Mr. Page, of Wake county, N. C.) is more just to his native State in his letter from Atlanta on her physical resources, than he was lately on her educational and mental progress. His letter in the World of the 1st inst. describing what he saw at the present great Southern Exposition, is exceedingly gratifying, and may well excite the strongest feeling of pride in the bosom of every North Carolinian. Some of you no doubt are familiar with the facts stated by him, though they may be new to the great majority. I hope his letter will be copied in North Carolina papers. Its publication here at the North may open the eyes of some here who have heretofore underrated the resources of the South, but are at last beginning to appreciate them.

In the Herald of the same day is a scarcely less important letter, so far as the whole South is concerned, than that of Mr. Page. It is from the great Boston manufacturer, Edward Atkinson, whom the Herald claims as the original suggester of the Exposition, who writes on his own behalf and that of a committee representing one-eighth of all the cotton spindles of the United States, to express his and their "profound convictions of the great importance and grand success of this Exposition." "The Exposition in its scope, in its influences, and in its completeness, exceeds anything that I had dared to dream," says Mr. Atkinson. "Few can conceive the magnitude, the variety and the representative character of what is here." "These are the beginnings of great improvements and results profoundly affecting the whole industry of this country more than any exhibition ever held anywhere." "The potentialities of the future are to be found here—in the ores, in the timber, in the coal, in the productions of agriculture, in new apparatus, new machinery, and absolutely new inventions for the treatment of cotton—all in wonderful variety." This is strong language, not from a Southern man but from a citizen of Boston. It is one of the many indications of the awakening of the North to the great truth that this generation will not pass away before the South will have become the most prosperous section of this great country. It will rise from the ashes in which Sherman left it.

Since the above was written I have seen and read with intense delight the statement by Mr. McGeehe, the Commissioner of Agriculture, of the showing made by North Carolina at Atlanta, far surpassing, as he says, that of any other State, in its minerals, its ores, its metals, its marbles, its granite, its marl, its mill stones, its corundum, its mica, its woods, its jute, its wheat, its rice, its tobacco, its cotton, its wines, its cotton and woolen manufactures, and its silk. We have known heretofore that North Carolina possessed all these riches, but she has never heretofore taken the trouble to show them to the rest of the world. All honor to those who have been patriotic enough to collect and forward them to the Exposition. Their labor will bring its reward, possibly not to themselves, but to their posterity and the State.

The World relates how a New York Judge, of the Tweed ring, consented to sign a certificate in favor of a candidate for office. "Certainly, with pleasure. Don't know the man, and don't want to know him, but I will sign anything except a promissory note."

Passing along Pine street a few days ago I saw two newsboys on opposite corners, each with bundles of papers on his arm, crying out lustily, "Here's the first newspaper ever published in America—gives a full account of the death of the first President of the United States, George Washington." These newsboys are generally sharp enough to know that the first newspaper was published a century or two before the death of the first President, but they doubtless supposed that not everybody was as well informed as themselves.

On the same street trenches were being opened to lay the pipes for Edison's Electric Light—the first that I know of in the street below Brome street. From that up Broadway and Fifth Avenue, as well as in many side streets, stores, &c., the electric light, either Edison's or Brush's, is introduced already. It makes a light almost like that of day. As to its cost compared with gas I am not informed, but its illuminating power throws gas in the shade.

The following epitaph is attributed to the Rev. Legh Richmond, of Bedfordshire, England:

"Here lies Jim, who, after fifty years, was sometimes sober, but mostly tipsy; but with the world he seemed to thrive; for he lived to the age of a hundred and five."

The Griffin correspondent of the Atlanta Constitution tells the following story of a cow in that city: "One of the most remarkable cows in the history of the bovine race has just come under the observation of your reporter. Her cowpox is owned by Mr. S. B. McWilliams, of this city. She is just like any ordinary cow, with an exception which I shall name within a few lines. She gives her two gallons of pure, rich milk twice every day, and goes about her business without saying a word. The strange history connected with her is that she has had eleven pairs of twins, and every morning when sent to the pasture carries in her wake the twenty-two calves. There is no myth about this story, but it is touched by some of our best people."

## Gov. Vance's Address.

The Raleigh Observer gives the following synopsis of Gov. Vance's Address at the Colored People's Industrial Fair at Raleigh on Nov. 3d:

"Senator Vance was pleasantly introduced by the colored master of ceremonies as a man who had won in the highest degree the regard and respect of the colored people of North Carolina, and as one whom they delighted to honor. The Senator then began a speech of an hour's length, which, from beginning to end, was full of admirable things, good, cheering, commendatory words for the colored people. It was an earnest, intensely practical talk, with just enough of wit and humor to give it zest.

Senator Vance said: 'The world moves. If any one had told him ten years ago that he would to-day be here addressing the third annual fair of the colored people he would have been astounded. The exhibition you make does your race credit and does your State credit. The people of other States cannot realize its extent, its merit, its importance. Sixteen years ago you were slaves, at free by violence. After a long civil war, with no gain, no houses, no property of any kind, and now wonderful to relate, you are contending with your late masters for the prizes of peace, while one of your late masters addresses you and others sit with you and wish you God speed in your work of progress and advancement, moral, social and industrial. It does our common humanity credit, a credit the future will not fail to give. No man can deny that you have had a hard time of it. But yesterday a race of slaves, ignorant and uneducated, you were set free in a manner calculated to inflame hatred. Yet, notwithstanding all these things, peace reigns and good feeling prevails here, and in the great day by day, month by month, season by season. No man will deny that you were unfitted for the duties of freedom; that you lacked that foresight and manly self-dependence that was needed to make you self-sustaining. And yet, while these were all against you, you have had such good as rarely falls to the lot of any people. Your lot has been cast in pleasant places—in the genial and fertile soil of good old North Carolina, among a people with whom you were raised and to whom you are bound by a thousand ties. Yes, your lot is cast in a State which has no equal in the plenitude of its old-fashioned freedom; handed down by the ancestors of the white race, but in which you are free and full participants. To-day you are precisely upon the same footing as the white people in all matters of law and of public education."

The speaker then said he had never asked colored men for their votes, but that when he became Governor he at once made it a duty and a pleasure to see that the negro of North Carolina had exact and equal justice before the law, with full participation in the privileges of the public schools. In thus benefiting the colored people, he declared that he had benefited himself and the State. Then the Senator went on to speak of the vast responsibilities resting upon the colored race, responsibilities which grew greater day by day as ignorance gave place to intelligence. The duties of citizenship, so varied and so important, are onerous, but cannot be overlooked. So far, the speaker declared, he had no reason to feel dissatisfied with the progress made by the colored race in North Carolina since the war, for in all respects it had been equal to that made by the white race. Your percentage of increase in population is larger than that of the white people, while the percentage of your children at the public schools is greater than that of the white race. You have accumulated much property, and if you continue to progress will soon be a wealthy people."

Senator Vance advised his auditors not to lay too much stress on education, but to learn how to work. He urged a careful compliance with contracts, saying that character and integrity were the poor man's capital. Again he alluded to the good feeling between the races, and to his delight in the fact that the colored race has been able to acquire land, not to tenants, but owners. With much such good advice and amid continuous applause he closed his admirable address."

## Electric Light Wonders.

Mr. Edison has just completed and transmitted to Prof. F. G. Fairbank, of New York College of Veterinary Surgeons, an electric lamp which has the novelty of being probably the most minute ever constructed. The electrodes, or carbon points, are only one-tenth of an inch in diameter, the object being to obtain the highest attainable intensity within the smallest possible space. The flame, or battery of about 40 cells, will not exceed the dimensions of a silver five cent piece, but will concentrate within this limited area the power of five hundred candles. The conductors are scarcely larger than a hair, and the electrodes are adjusted by means of a delicate screw mechanism capable of altering the distance of their points from each other one ten-thousandth of an inch, if necessary. The instrument was made to illuminate a microscopic objective constructed upon the newly discovered law of homologous sections. This lens renders it possible to obtain a power of 60,000 diameters. At such a power only a section of a colored corpuscle of human blood can be viewed at a time. Computing the molecules of living matter to be about a twenty millionth of an inch in diameter, Prof. Fairbank believes it possible to project the image of it upon a screen with the help of the lamp, and to take photographs showing the molecular constitution of such complex bodies as albumen.

A TRIBUTE TO SOUTHERN LOYALTY.—The Boston Transcript, a staunch Republican journal, says: "The Confederate shout is in the Southern blood. Years upon years will be required to eliminate it. When the recollection of dangerous experiences flashes upon the apprehension of individuals, bringing back the times when the thud of bullets and whizzing of shells cameled a comradeship that only death could disrupt, the pent-up emotions will find an utterance identical to that signaling the period of the utmost peril. This feeling can coexist with the most perfect loyalty, as is now evident. If occasion demanded, Southern battalions, mingling the Confederate 'yell,' and Union cheers, would rally to the support of the general government with the same enthusiasm that inspired them in their unequal contest against American nationality."

Shipments of coal from the Sewanee coal mines during the month of October amounted to 769,331 bushels. This is 149,859 bushels more than last October.

## N. C. NEWS.

The North Carolina M. E. Conference meets at Durham on Wednesday, Nov. 23rd.

Col. John D. Cameron has purchased a half interest in the State Journal, and that paper will hereafter be issued semi-weekly as well as weekly.

There are 309 convicts in the penitentiary, of which number 75 are white and 234 colored; 50 females, 2 white and 48 colored.

After an illness of some length the Rev. Branch H. Merrimon died at Asheville, on Monday, in his 80th year. The deceased was the father of the Hon. A. S. Merrimon.

Sam Rives, colored, of Cameron, exhibited at the Industrial Fair at Raleigh a spirit barrel, made of oak, in five separate compartments, so that it will contain five different fluids. So well is the barrel made that it looks like a solid piece of wood.

We learn that worms are destroying the wheat in some sections of this county. The farmers in this section are complaining about their timber being destroyed by persons who go through their lands on hunting excursions.—Shelby Aurora.

Dr. J. T. Graves, one of our most successful farmers, left at our office yesterday a stalk of cotton, which is in full bloom, containing 19 white blooms and several nearly grown bolls. This is from the Georgia Extra Prolific seed, and this growth is almost unprecedented.—Wilson Advance.

Mr. W. M. Day found a stalk of corn in his field, bearing three ears, which, when shucked and measured one after the other, averaged 26 inches in length. Mr. Day also gathered from a terebinth tree, four two horse wagon loads more of corn, this fall than he got from the same piece of ground, last year. He has also a turnip, raised this year, nine inches across. This doesn't sound much as if the drought had ruined this county.—Lenoir Torch.

WESTERN CORN.—Within the past month the Western North Carolina Railroad has laid down at Statesville fifteen car loads of corn from Chicago. This corn is delivered here at 90c per bushel. All of it is for purposes of distillation, and it is to the credit of the distillers that they have, in view of the supposed short crop in North Carolina, looked beyond the borders of the State for corn to convert into whisky.—Landmark.

Mr. H. E. Bonner, our Post Master, met with a painful accident on Tuesday last. On his return from Abbeville in a buggy with Prof. Young, and when in about a mile of Due West, as they were going down a hill, a part of the harness gave way. The mule began at once to run, and Mr. Bonner jumped out of the buggy; in doing so he broke his leg about the ankle. Prof. Young remained in the buggy and was unhurt. Mr. Bonner suffered from a good deal the first night, but is now comparatively comfortable.—A. R. Presbyterian.

On last Friday, James Warden, Bill Waddie and Jimmie Barker were shot by a man named Roberts, who was sitting near Laurel Springs, in this county. Warden lived twenty-six hours after he was shot—lived long enough to tell his family that liquor had been his ruin, that there was no hope for him in eternity. He died, leaving a broken-hearted wife, and a large family of little children. The other two boys are said to be fatally wounded, though they are still alive. From what we can learn, Warden, Waddie and Barker were trying to forcibly take liquor from Roberts, and the shooting of the three was the result.—Lenoir Torch.

We yesterday watched some well-diggers at work. They were about 20 feet from the surface of the earth, and at that depth the soil was as dry as powder. There was not the slightest evidence of moisture. This shows the effect of the drought. At Raleigh, R. F. Lawwell, of Durham, who has been suffering for the last six months with a large internal tumor in the neighborhood of the liver, had a surgical operation performed on Thursday last, and was relieved of sixteen pounds (two gallons) of water or fluid substance. He is now doing well, and hopes, under the skillful treatment of his physicians, to be speedily cured.—Raleigh Observer.

The quantity of rice now coming into our market has never been even approximately equal heretofore; it arrives in carts, waggons, canoes and even the imposing corn cracker is pressed into its service. We learn, that the work of grading on the Midland N. C. Railroad has been pushed about eight miles beyond Goldsboro, and is more satisfactorily advancing day by day. It is stated that more than 500 laborers are employed on the work.—Rough rice is coming in in enormous quantities and sells readily at from 95 cents to \$1.10 per bushel. New corn at 60 and 75 cents per bushel.—Newbernian.

Mr. Patt Abernethy was acquitted at Bakersville court this week for the killing of Mr. Sparks last summer. The trial terminated last Wednesday. The jury were not out more than five minutes before they brought in a verdict of "Not guilty." Mr. James Winkler, of Burke county, came to Hickory last week and purchased a revolver and on his return home he was examining and carelessly handling it not once thinking of it being loaded, when the pistol was discharged, the ball entering his thigh. Surgical attention was given, but no ball could be found. The finest lot of wheat that we have seen this fall was brought here by Dr. Scott, of Caldwell county. The grains were large and well matured and it was entirely free from all kinds of trash. Messrs. Shuford & Abernethy paid \$1.70 per bushel for it.—Messrs. Shuford, Gwynn & Co are now erecting a large cotton factory on the waters of Ganpowder, in Caldwell county. The location is known as the old Bear Forge and is only one mile from Lovelady, and about seven miles from Hickory. Water is plentiful and the dam has a fall of about fifty feet. The factory is a two-story building 50x100 feet, and will be completed in a few weeks. Two members of the firm, Messrs. Shuford & Abernethy, and N. H. Gwynn, of Patterson, have returned from Lowell, Mass., and Providence, Rhode Island, where they have been to purchase their machinery which is the latest improved and the very best make, a part of which will be here about the first of next month, when it will be put up and the factory started at once. They will run about thirty thousand spindles, which will consume a large quantity of cotton every day. The company is putting up on the grounds six residences for tenants and a building for a store of general merchandise.—Hickory Press.

## NEWS ITEMS.

The Nashville merchants pay over \$300,000 annually for snuff.

Cotton has been about all picked out in the hill counties of Arkansas.

The cotton production of Arkansas for the year 1880-81 was 705,000 bales.

W. H. Gardner has been elected president of the Mobile cotton exchange.

The dried fruit crop in the Knoxville section of Tennessee, will be 400 cars.

Diphtheria is playing havoc with the children in Allen county, Kentucky.

Forty-two acres of land in Mason county, Kentucky, recently sold for \$125 per acre.

The wells and water courses are lower in Jackson county, Florida, than ever known before.

It takes \$30,000,000 for freight and insurance to place a year's cotton crop in the New England market.

Thirteen hundred and ninety-one farmers have paid for their fertilizers in Greenville, South Carolina.

BAINEBRIDGE, GA., November 4.—Judge Wm. O. Fleming died at his home in this city to-day.

Martin Kinkowski, the murderer of Nina Muller in Jersey City, has been sentenced to be hanged on the 6th of January next.

The railroad bridge over the Licking River at Cynthiana, Ky., on the Kentucky Central Railroad, was totally destroyed by fire last night.

Suppose Hancock had been elected last year. How the present queer little boom in confederate paper would have alarmed all the republican organs!—Springfield Republican.

A prominent merchant of Athens, Ga., says that he is daily besieged by young men from the country soliciting positions as salesmen, and they are willing to work at the mere price of board. But they are not willing to work in the field at any price. It would brown and roughen their little hands.

The Philadelphia Record tells us that the Holland hydrogen process, which involves the disintegration of water, making it serve the place of fuel, has proved a success. It also says that last summer we were thrown into a state of alarm by reports of ice-worms eating up the loes; and now comes the coal bugs to make us tremble for our quota of fuel. There is nothing like something new to talk about.

The Keeley motor man is threatened with trouble. Everybody has heard of this genius who can develop incredible power out of a drop of water. He has been at work for several years on a motor, and his experimental machine has been seen by hundreds, and none can account for its extraordinary power exhibited through it by the use of water only. His stockholders, after paying in large sums, have grown weary of waiting for results, and have threatened him with legal proceedings unless he patents some of his alleged inventions.

The Bristol and North Carolina Narrow Gauge Railroad.

Under this head the Lenoir (Caldwell county) Topic speaks very encouragingly and enthusiastically of the prospect of the speedy construction of a road across the mountains along the proposed route, and quotes extracts from the Bristol Courier of October 27th, which, after alluding to the opening of subscription books, the organization of the company, the election of a Board of Directors, and the election of Gen. Imboden as President for the ensuing year, closes as follows: "Full power was conferred upon the Board of Directors to take the necessary steps and adopt measures for the speedy construction of the company's railroad, and for its equipment and operation. The President is entirely confident that he can consummate negotiations within 90 days, that will insure rapid work on the road during the coming year. He has lately returned from an extensive examination of the country, and finds that Carter and Johnson counties, Tenn., and Mitchell and Watauga counties, N. C., composed a region next to, if not equal, to the Lake Superior Iron and Copper region in England, at the termination of hostilities amounted to fifty thousand dollars. We notice, however, that the officers of the United States pretended that the balance, if any over there belongs to the United States government. That is hardly so.

There were many moneys in the Bank of England, or elsewhere, held as the property of the Confederate States, and the States formerly composing the Confederate States would be entitled to it, and on application we think would get it. Right, reason and law were entirely lost sight of in the days following the end of hostilities. But now law would be observed and the rights of the parties interested would be respected. North Carolina and the other Southern States in 1865 had a fund raised for a purpose which the courts of the Union would hold to be unlawful, but nevertheless, the fund so raised belonged to it if it has not been covered into the treasury of the United States. If there is any money deposited abroad to the credit of the Confederate States, North Carolina would be entitled to her part of it. We, however, do not think there is any such fund.—Raleigh Observer.

THE STAR ROUTE CASES.—It is reported says a Washington dispatch, that the President has given distinct intimation to those concerned that he desires the prosecution of the star route cases to be proceeded with without any further delay. The President realizes that the dilatoriness of the counsel employed by the government does not look well, to say the least of it, and he is determined that none of the responsibility for delay shall rest on his shoulders. It is said on the authority of a prominent ex-official of the Post Office Department that the late President Garfield expressed only a few days before the 2d of July his belief that the star route prosecutions would amount to nothing. The ex-official says General Garfield made the remark to him personally.

The St. Louis Republican says: "There are many farms in Missouri now on which the crop is worth more than the land. Twenty dollars per acre is above the average price of good land, and yet the crop on every acre which has produced fifty bushels of corn is worth more than twenty dollars. We have heard of several instances where farmers who have purchased land this year have raised crops on it which they could sell for more than the land cost."

Governor Bigelow of Connecticut says of the suit which was made for him at the Atlanta Exposition: "That case was made in a day. The cotton was growing in the morning, and I was receiving it in the evening. It was brought to me at Gov. Colquhoun's mansion, two miles outside of the city of Atlanta. You couldn't tell it from broadcloth in the evening, but of course in the daytime and under a close inspection, it looks rough and shows its true character." It has coarse but not unseemly appearance, and is lined with silk. The vest was made of a sort of basket cloth pattern. It is colorless and of the regular reception style. It is backed and lined with an elegant pattern of white broadcloth silk.

## The Growing Cotton Crop.

The members of the Cotton Exchange have estimated the growing cotton crop. There is a wide difference between the highest estimate, which is 6,505,000 bales, and the lowest, which is 5,175,000 bales.

That the latter estimate approaches somewhere to correctness is shown by 900 respondents to Bradstreet's, representing over ninety per cent of the counties in the cotton belt. The following table shows the average probable out-turn of each State, Oct. 24:

Below Last Year, per Cent.

North Carolina and Virginia,	31.4
South Carolina,	36.1
Georgia and Florida,	25.3
Alabama,	18.5
Mississippi,	21.4
Louisiana,	17.6
Texas,	39.5
Arkansas,	52.9
Tennessee,	42.2

Average for cotton belt, 30.5

Last month's report showed the condition of the crop to be 34.5 per cent below that of the preceding year.

The reports received this month indicate that in every State a portion of the crop is still healthy and making fruit which may mature. From North Carolina, Tennessee, and Arkansas, however, nearly all the reports are that the top crop is not likely to mature before the frost, as it requires several weeks of clear warm weather to mature. From Texas, also, the prospects for a top crop are reported bad, in consequence of too much rain having made the plant green and sappy. From South Carolina, Georgia, Alabama, Missouri, and Louisiana the reports are that in the portions of the State where the plant is healthy, and where worms have not destroyed the new growth, the prospect for a top crop is fair, and, with favorable weather and frost delayed till November 10, the out-turn there may be somewhat improved, though not much. If the top crop in Texas, Arkansas, and Tennessee does mature it will materially add to the yield in those States.

A special telegram from Gen. Hazen of the Signal Service Bureau, Washington, indicates that the heavy rains which have generally fallen throughout the cotton belt since Oct. 24 must have injured the grade of the unpicked cotton, and must, for a time, have put a stop to picking and the further maturing of the crop. Telegraphic reports mention light frosts in parts of Tennessee, Arkansas, and northern Texas, which will most probably kill off all the second growth, and destroy the chance for a top crop in those States.

The following per centage of each State's crop is reported still fruiting and liable to make a top crop: North Carolina 30 per cent, South Carolina 20 per cent, Georgia 23 per cent, Alabama 16 per cent, Mississippi 20 per cent, Louisiana, 18 per cent, Texas 45 per cent, Arkansas, 25 per cent, and Tennessee 37 per cent, the average for the entire country being 36 per cent of the crop. The reports in many instances mention that the yield of lint cotton from seed cotton is very light, and that the result of ginning shows it to be smaller than reported last month. It is also noted that the bales are very light, the cotton being dry and fluffy. It is impossible to get a full weight of cotton into the bales as was the case last year.

On the above showing, a fair estimate of the crop of 1881 would be about 4,500,000 bales.

## About Confederate Bonds and Money.

Statements have been made, and again have been denied, that there is deposited a sum of money in the Bank of England to the credit of the Confederate States. We have not deemed it at all possible that this should be so. The Confederate government had money abroad, but it was in the hands of agents, and probably in no case was a dollar of it ever deposited in the name of the Confederate authorities. The agents deposited it in their own name, and were responsible to the government for the disbursement of the fund committed to their charge. The amount in their hands was never large, and there were continual demands upon them; so there is no likelihood that anything of consequence remained at the end of the war. We doubt if the assets of the Confederacy in England at the termination of hostilities amounted to fifty thousand dollars. We notice, however, that the officers of the United States pretended that the balance, if any over there belongs to the United States government. That is hardly so.

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## Comparative Cotton Statement.

The following is the cotton statement for the week ending Nov. 4:

	1881.	1880.
Net receipts at all United States ports during the week,	215,216	232,657
Total receipts to this date,	1,315,848	1,779,897
Exports for the week,	113,728	149,501
Total exports to this date,	632,764	839,103
Stock at all U. S. ports,	696,603	708,471
Stock at all interior towns,	132,550	116,741
Stock at Liverpool,	509,000	417,000
Great Britain,	161,000	251,000

## Cotton Crop Report.

NEW ORLEANS, November 5.—The Democrat has received a number of special dispatches concerning the condition of the cotton crop, of which the following is a summary:

Alabama.—Rain and frost have occurred, the weather is fine and cool, and good for picking, which will soon be over.

Arkansas.—The cotton crop in some sections of the State is all gathered, but not yet marketed in consequence of the rain lately, but the rain has damaged the crop very slightly, except to interfere with the picking. The crop, it is estimated, is no smaller than it was a month ago. The farmers are holding back their cotton for better prices.

Florida.—The weather is good for picking, which is nearly finished. Two-thirds of the crop has been marketed.

Georgia.—The past week has been favorable for gathering. The dry, hot weather has caused the cotton to open unusually fast, and it is being picked as fast as it opens. Very little of the crop has been marketed, the planters being too busy. A heavy frost occurred on Thursday, but did no damage.

Louisiana.—The weather has been rainy and very little field work has been done. There has been no change in the yield. Most of the crop has been marketed. The balance is rapidly being shipped to market.

Mississippi.—The cotton has been damaged somewhat of late by rain, but the weather is now fine. A frost occurred on Friday morning. The picking will be finished by December if the weather continues as at present.

Tennessee.—The weather during the past week has been favorable for picking. The crop will be gathered by November 27th.

Texas.—A heavy frost occurred on Thursday. The cotton crop shows no change. The worms still continue. The yield is now calculated at five-eighths of a crop. Ninety per cent of the crop has been picked and half marketed.

## Some Facts About Mormonism.

Mormonism is not a dead institution. It is a thing of the present, as well as the past, and is stronger to-day than ever before. There are 109,000 Mormons in Utah. Of these 33,000 are under eight years of age. All above this age are members of the "Church of Latter Day Saints." Of these 76,000 members, 23,000 are officers; so that there are two officers out of every five men. The Territory of Utah is divided into about twenty "stakes," or districts, Salt Lake City being the central stake. These stakes are again divided into wards. There are 231 wards in the Territory, twenty-one of which are in Salt Lake City. Over each ward are placed a bishop and two counselors, and under them are deacons and teachers. It is the duty of these deacons and teachers to visit those who live in their respective wards, the wards being portioned off in districts for their convenience. Thus the control of the Mormon hierarchy over every member is complete. A telegraph runs from the Endowment House, in Salt Lake City, through all the principal wards, passing through the houses of the bishops, and operated by members of their families.

The net proceeds of the titling, for the year ending April, 1879, were \$499,000. Prof. J. M. Coyner, principal of the Salt Lake College Institute, in an interesting pamphlet entitled "Letters on Mormonism," states that the income of the church from the titling is about \$1,000,000. All this money passes into the hands of the officers, and no report of it is ever rendered to the people.—Chicago Advance.

NAPOLÉON, Ohio, November 5.—This morning the jury, in the trial of ex-Gov. Scott, of South Carolina, for the murder of young Drury, brought in a verdict of not guilty.

Ex-Governor Scott was tried for the murder of W. G. Drury on January 2, 1880. He was indicted for murder in the second degree. Drury was a drug clerk in Kneeland's drug store, and on the evening of the murder was taking care of a young son of Governor Scott, who was drunk. The Governor went to get his son, and says that Drury refused to admit him to the bedroom and made a movement to draw a weapon, whereupon the Governor drew a pistol and fired the fatal shot. The defense is that the shooting was accidental.

ORANGEBURG, November 5.—Mr. L. R. Ziegler, while on a deer drive, accidentally shot and killed himself, in attempting to handle the gun of a friend who wished to call off the pack from a false trail. The entire load of buckshot entered his body, tearing his vitals through.

## NEW GOODS.

Our stock is now complete in all details, and we invite an inspection of goods and prices. We guarantee to sell the very best goods at the very lowest prices.

## Lowest Prices.

We carry in our stock a good assortment of Dress Goods, Domestic Goods, Cassimeres, Flannels, Jeans, Tickings, Gloves, Hosiery, Clothing, Shoes, Boots, Hats, Caps, Trunks, Valises, and all other goods adapted to general household and family uses.

Every body is invited to call and examine our stock respectfully.

Oct. 21, 1881. T. L. SEIGLE & CO.

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We have fine brand of wine and whisky, for medicinal use.

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## Cough Syrup.

Barton Cough Syrup is the best. Simple, safe and sure. Sold by

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